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For Immediate Release

Westchester County Association President William Mooney Testifies at Senate Finance Committee Hearing on Governor's Budget Deficit Reduction Plan

*Urges Lawmakers to Address Public Sector Compensation, Benefits
and Pensions*

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK (November 6, 2009) William M. Mooney, President of The Westchester County Association (WCA)—the area's leading business membership and advocacy group—told New York State lawmakers yesterday that the one area of the state budget that is not addressed in the current deficit reduction plan is public sector compensation package including benefits and pensions.

Mr. Mooney focused his comments on public sector compensation during his testimony at the Senate Finance Committee Hearing on the Governor's Budget Deficit Reduction Plan. He said that the WCA's Property Tax Reform Alliance had recommended two years ago that public sector employee compensation be reformed.

The hearings were presided over by Senator Carl Kruger (D-Brooklyn), Chair of the Finance Committee, and Senators Suzi Oppenheimer (D-37th District) and Andrea Stewart-Cousins (D-35th District).

The following is the complete text of Mr. Mooney's testimony:

"Good afternoon Senator Kruger and colleagues. I am Bill Mooney, President of The Westchester County Association. The Westchester County Association is a business membership organization dedicated to public policy, advocacy and business development for our member companies. We represent over 500 companies and 300,000 employees from most of the major multinationals as well as middle market companies and a large number of professional and entrepreneurial businesses.

Over the last few years, our organization has been understandably concerned about the slew of unfavorable metrics for our State and County. As a State, we **rank 49th out of 50th** in terms of business friendly environment. As a County, we consistently pay among the top 3 highest property taxes in the nation. These are obviously not the kind of statistics that foster economic development or create an economically viable community.

We are no strangers to testifying at these types of hearings as we have made many recommendations in front of both the Suozzi Commission as well as the Commission on Local Government Efficiency. Our testimony here today about the Governor’s proposed deficit reduction plan focuses on many of the same issues that we suggested over 2 years ago- perhaps if our suggestions were heeded back then, we would not find ourselves in the mess we are in at the moment.

Since my time here today is limited, I want to focus on one area of the budget that needs to be addressed and that is the public sector compensation structure. I made this same point when I attended the Governor’s meeting at Stewart Airport where he asked for direct input on his plan. The Governor and the Legislature continue to talk about shared sacrifice when addressing the current budget deficit. We have heard a lot about the cuts that will be made to areas “where the money is” such as healthcare and education. I do not suggest that they should not have to sacrifice along with everyone else, but the cuts should not be disproportionate. The one area that no one seems willing to address is one that has huge implications to the costs borne by taxpayers- namely compensation.

The prevailing rationale has always been that Public Sector employees deserve higher benefits than the Private Sector to offset salary disparity. While this may have been true decades ago, it is no longer. Today, **Public sector employees are paid 133% of private sector employees on a national average.** In addition, Public sector **benefits are 168%** of the private sector nationally. If you look at what the price of public services are compared to private services, the statistics show that there has been a 41% increase in the price of State and Local Public Services from 2000 -2008 compared to a 27% increase in the cost of Private Sector services during the same period.

NY State leads the pack in terms of generous public sector compensation. Only 1 State (Alaska) pays higher Government wages and salaries per capita than we do. 69% of NYS Public Sector Employees belong to collective bargaining units which is the highest in the nation. And we are the only State in the nation requiring public employers to continue paying wage and benefit increases in the absence of a contract –this courtesy of the Triborough Amendment to the Taylor Law.

In almost every region in New York State outside of New York City, public sector salaries outpace the private sector.

Region	Private Sector Avg. Salary	Public Sector Avg. Salary	Difference
All Upstate	\$42,978	\$47,036	10%
Capital District	\$39,370	\$44,939	14%
Mid-Hudson	\$50,311	\$53,445	6%
Long Island	\$39,574	\$57, 711	46%

Now let's talk about health insurance benefits. The current national debate about healthcare reform focuses on the tens of millions of uninsured and underinsured Americans. One of the major reasons is that health insurance premiums are unaffordable to many private sector employers and sole proprietors. However, if you work in the public sector in New York State, taxpayers cover over 90% of your health insurance premium. In many cases it reaches 100%.

The issues I have just spoken about pale in comparison to the public sector pension costs. Again, New York State leads the pack with the highest per capita contribution in the nation to public sector pension plans. In the private sector, only 20% of all workers have a "defined benefit" pension-most are "defined contribution" such as 401 (k). And that 20% number is steadily declining. The costs of Public employee pensions are a crushing blow to New York taxpayers. Statewide, pension contributions by every level of government have increased tenfold in past decade: from **\$991 million** in 2000 to **\$10.1 billion** in 2009. Recently, the NYS Comptroller Tom DiNapoli predicted that local governments outside NYC will be forced to **triple** their contributions to public pensions over next six years to make up for declines in the stock market. Wouldn't it be nice if our employers made up the hole in our 401 (k) investments?

And why do taxpayers in our State consistently pay these outrageous public sector compensation costs? Unlike private sector unions, public sector unions have influence on both sides of the bargaining table: Campaign contributions and voter drives are held to elect politicians who then control the negotiations over their pay, benefits and work rules. This cycle ultimately leads to bankruptcy as evidenced by the huge deficits in our state and others with strong public sector collective bargaining units such as California.

Contrary to what I have heard some of our State legislators claim, these excessive taxpayer costs do cause state residents to "vote with their feet". From 2000-2008, New York experienced the nation's largest loss of residents to other states- in both absolute and relative terms. Over 1.5 million people, or 8% of the population, left NY State.

In 2006-07 alone, the population flow out of NY drained \$4.3 billion in taxpayer income. That revenue would just about cover our projected deficit.

Given New York State's economic condition, it is time for public sector employers to make the hard decisions and take the strong measures that private sector employers have when they are faced with declining revenues. Compensation, benefits and work schedules are often slashed to ensure the survivability of the company. It is now up to our elected officials to have the political courage and will power to make the changes necessary to save our state, which has not been demonstrated to date. As Tuesday's elections clearly demonstrate, taxpayers will stand for nothing less."

The Westchester County Association (www.westchester.org) is the preeminent business membership organization in Westchester County. The Association is committed to business advocacy, economic vitality and to providing a strong and clear voice for the interests of businesses on the regional, national and international levels. Its key objectives are: promoting positive economic development in the region; fostering business development; and providing its members with access and interaction with key public and private sector individuals, agencies and organizations.